Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Ar	ARENTS, LOAMY AND CLAYEY	This map unit consists of well drained to somewhat poorly drained soils on spoil banks along streams and bayous. The soils range from clay to sandy loam, and they are stratified in most places. Slopes range from 3 to 20 percent. Some areas have been smoothed.
Br	BRUIN SILT LOAM	This soil is level and moderately well drained. It is on natural levees on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. The soil is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is medium or high. Runoff is medium, and permeability is moderate. The soil has a seasonal high water table during winter and spring.
Bu	BRUIN-COMMERCE SILT LOAMS, GENTLY UNDULATING	These gently undulating soils are on low parallel ridges and swales on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. The moderately well drained Bruin soil is on the ridges. The poorly drained Mhoon soil is in swales between the ridges. Both soils are loamy throughout and have a seasonal high water table mainly in winter and spring.
CR	COMMERCE AND BRUIN SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These alluvial soils are unprotected by levees and are subject to frequent flooding, scouring, and deposition. The surface layer can change in texture with each flood event. The underlying material is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table during the winter and spring.
Cm	COMMERCE SILT LOAM	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on alluvial plains. It is loamy throughout and has high fertility. Runoff is slow, and water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 4 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.
Co	COMMERCE SILTY CLAY LOAM	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on alluvial plains. It is loamy throughout and has high fertility. Runoff is slow, and water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 4 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.
Cs	CREVASSE LOAMY FINE SAND	This soil is sandy throughout and excessively drained. It is on parallel ridges and swales on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is slow, and permeability is rapid. The available water capacity is low.
Cv	CREVASSE FINE SAND, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These level to moderately sloping, excessively drained, sandy soils are on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. They are subject to annual floods and to scouring and deposition. The soils are sandy throughout the profile. They are rapidly permeable and droughty. However, during November through March, a seasonal high water table is 3.5 to 6 feet below the soil surface.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Dd	DUNDEE SILT LOAM	This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in high positions on natural levees of streams and former streams. The soil has a silt loam surface layer and a silty clay loam subsoil. It has medium to high natural fertility. Water runs slowly off the surface, and it moves through the soil at a moderately slow rate. A seasonal high water table is in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
De	DUNDEE SILTY CLAY LOAM	This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on the natural levees of streams on the alluvial plain. The soil has a silty clay loam surface layer and subsoil. Runoff is slow, and water stands in low places for short periods after rains. Permeability is moderately slow. Natural fertility is medium. A seasonal high water table is in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
Go	GOLDMAN SILT LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	This soil is very gently sloping and moderately well drained. It is on low narrow ridges on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. The soil is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is medium or high. Runoff is medium, and permeability is moderate. The soil has a seasonal high water table mainly during winter and spring.
NT	NEWELLTON AND TUNICA SOILS, FREQUENETLY FLOODED	This map unit consists of somewhat poorly drained Newellton soil and poorly drained Tunica soil. These nearly level soils are subject to frequent flooding. The Newellton soil is on low ridges and the Tunica soil is in swales. The soils are clayey in the upper part and loamy in the lower part. Permeability is slow or very slow in the clayey part of the soils. Both soils have a seasonal high water table.
Ne	NEWELLTON SILTY CLAY	This soil is level and somewhat poorly drained. It is on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. The soil has a clayey surface layer and subsoil. The underlying material is loamy and is within 14 inches of the soil surface. Natural fertility is high. Runoff and permeability are slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.
Ng	NEWELLTON-GOLDMAN COMPLEX, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	This complex consists of somewhat poorly drained Newellton soil and moderately well drained Goldman soil. These gently undulating soils are on the Mississippi River alluvial plain. The landscape is parallel, narrow ridges and swales. The Newellton soil is clayey in the upper 18 inches and loamy below 18 inches. The Goldman soil is loamy throughout. Permeability is slow in the upper clayey part of the Newellton soil and moderately slow or moderate in the lower part. Both soils have a seasonal high water table.
Nm	NEWELLTON-TUNICA COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING	This complex consists of somewhat poorly drained Newellton soil and poorly drained Tunica soil. These soils are in low positions on natural levees on the Mississippi River alluvial plain. Newellton soil is on low ridges, and the Tunica soil is in swales. Both soils are clayey in the upper part and loamy in the lower part. Permeability is slow or very slow in the clayey part of the soils. Both soils have a seasonal high water table.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Sa	SHARKEY SILTY CLAY LOAM	This level or nearly level, poorly drained soil is on flood plains. The surface layer is loamy and the subsoil is clayey. Cracks form during dry periods, and they seal over during wet periods. Natural fertility is high. Runoff is slow. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December to April. Flooding is rare. The soil dries slowly once wetted. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Se	SHARKEY CLAY	This nearly level, poorly drained, soil is on broad flats on the alluvial plain. It is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is medium or high. Runoff is slow or very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December through April. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Sh	SHARKEY CLAY, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	This level, poorly drained or somewhat poorly drained soil is at low elevations on the alluvial plain. It is flooded frequently for very long periods. This soil is clayey throughout or it has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is high. Surface runoff is very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The seasonal high water table is near the soil surface. This soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Sk	SHARKEY LOAMY FINE SAND, OVERWASH, GENTLY UNDULATING	This poorly drained, gently undulating soil is on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. The soil has a loamy fine sand surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is medium. Permeability is very slow in the subsoil. The soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. It has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.
TT	TUNICA AND SHARKEY SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These poorly drained, Sharkey and Tunica soils are on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. They are subject to frequent flooding for brief to very long periods. The Sharkey soil is in swales and the Tunica soil is on low ridges. The Sharkey soil is clayey throughout the profile. The Tunica soil has a clayey surface layer and subsoil and a loamy underlying material. Natural fertility is high in both soils. Permeability is very slow. A seasonal high water table is within 2 or 3 feet of the soil surface in both soils during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is very high in the Sharkey soil and high in the Tunica soil.
Ta	TENSAS SILTY CLAY	This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on alluvial plains. The soil is acid throughout. It is clayey in the surface layer and the upper part of the subsoil. The lower part of the subsoil is loamy. Natural fertility is medium. Surface runoff is medium. Permeability is very slow. A seasonal high water table is in this soil for long periods in winter and spring. Flooding is rare. The soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Td	TENSAS-DUNDEE COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING	These somewhat poorly drained soils are on natural levees of former distributary channels of the Mississippi River. The Dundee soil is on low, narrow ridges, and the Tensas soil is in swales. The Dundee soil is loamy throughout. Permeability is moderately slow. The Tensas soil is clayey in the upper part and loamy in the lower part of the soil. Natural fertility is medium in both soils. Both soils have a seasonal high water table.
Te	TENSAS-SHARKEY COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING	This complex of somewhat poorly drained Tensas soil and poorly drained Sharkey soil is on natural levees and backswamps of former channels of the Mississippi River. The Tensas soil is on low ridges, and the Sharkey soil is in swales. The Tensas soil is clayey in the upper part and loamy in the lower part. The Sharkey soil is clayey throughout. Permeability is very slow in both soils. Natural fertility is medium in the Tensas soil and high in the Sharkey soil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table.
Tn	TUNICA CLAY	This level, poorly drained, clayey soil is on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. It has a clay surface layer and subsoil and a silty clay loam underlying material. The surface layer is very sticky when wet and has poor tilth. Cracks form in dry periods and seal over in wet periods. Natural fertility is high. This soil is wet for long periods in winter and spring. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. The shrink-swell potential is high in the subsoil.
Ts	TUNICA-SHARKEY CLAYS, GENTLY UNDULATING	These undulating, poorly drained, Sharkey and Tunica soils are on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. The Sharkey soil is in swales and depressions, and the Tunica soil is on low ridges. The Sharkey soil is clayey throughout the profile. The Tunica soil has a clayey surface layer and subsoil and a loamy underlying material. Natural fertility is high in both soils. The surface layers are very sticky when wet. The soils dry slowly once wetted. A seasonal high water table is within 2 or 3 feet of the soil surface for long periods in winter and spring. The Sharkey soil, in swales and depressions, is subject to rare flooding. Some small areas are subject to occasional flooding. The Sharkey soil has a very high shrink-swell potential, and the Tunica soil has a high shrink-swell potential. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.